

## GCSE Geography (AQA 8035)

### Answers, Self-Assessment & Reflection Booklet

**Use alongside:** *GCSE Geography Summer Support Revision Booklet*

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#### Becoming Exam Ready

- ✓ Check your answers.
- ✓ Correct your mistakes.
- ✓ Learn from model answers.
- ✓ Identify misconceptions.
- ✓ Improve your exam technique.
- ✓ Build confidence for Year 11.

#### How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to help you **check, improve and reflect** on your learning while completing your **Summer Support Revision Booklet**.

It is **not** simply an answer booklet.

Instead, it will help you:

- check that your knowledge is accurate;
- identify and correct misconceptions;
- learn from GCSE model answers;
- improve your geographical vocabulary;
- prepare for Year 11 and your GCSE exams.

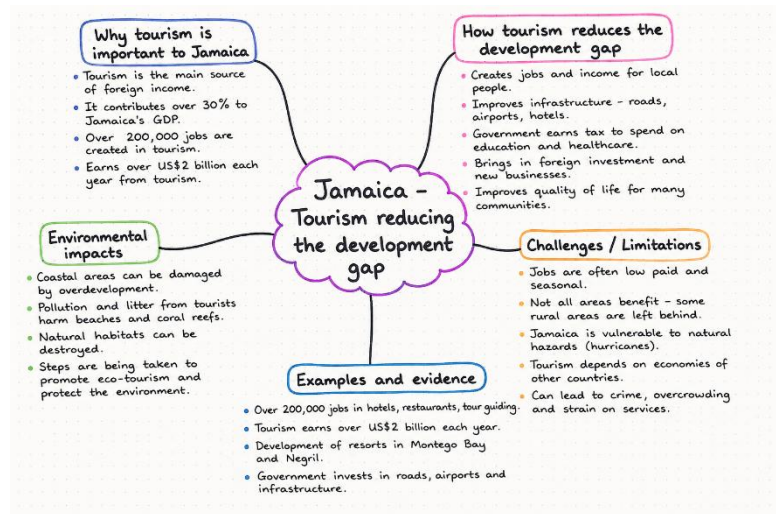
Remember: **Improving mistakes helps your memory more than getting everything right first time.**

## WAGELL

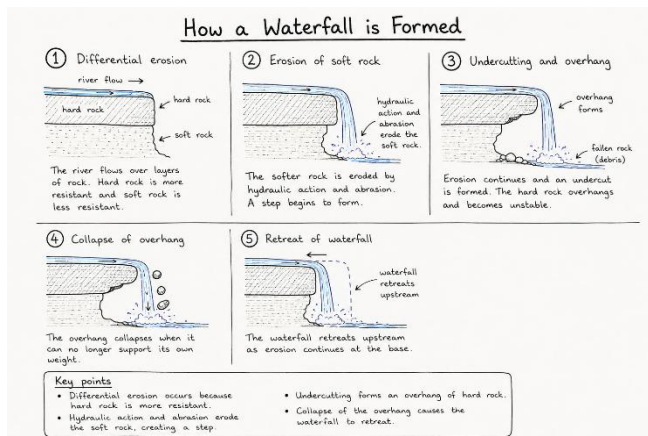
### Flash cards:



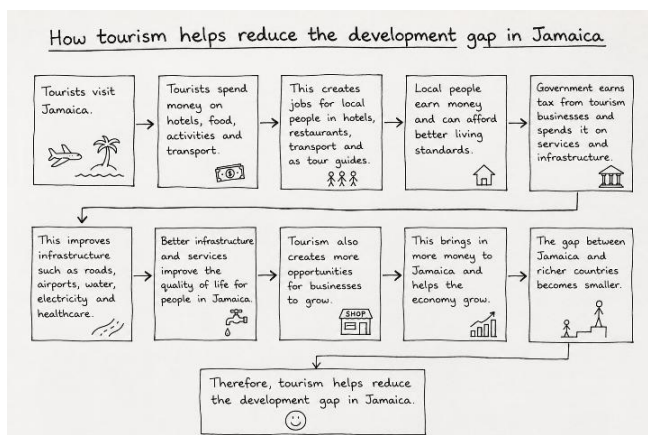
### Mind Map:



### Annotated Diagrams:



### Flow Diagram:



## How to complete each task

### Step 1 – Complete the task

Complete the activity in your **Summer Support Revision Booklet** without looking at your notes.

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### Step 2 – Check your work

Use this booklet to compare your answers with:

- model answers;
- retrieval answers;
- completed diagrams;
- flashcard examples;
- worked examples.

✓ Tick anything you included.

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### Step 3 – Improve your work

If you missed something:

- Correct it using a different coloured pen.
- ✎ Add any missing geographical vocabulary.
- 📖 Re-read the relevant page in your Case Study Booklet.

Remember:

**Correcting mistakes helps you remember more than getting everything right first time.**

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### Step 4 – Learn from the model answer

Each stretch question includes a GCSE model answer.

As you read it, ask yourself:

- ☐ Did I use the correct geographical vocabulary?
- ☐ Did I include case study evidence?
- ☐ Did I explain my ideas clearly?
- ☐ Could I improve my answer?

## **Week Beginning 20 July**

### **Ecosystems & Tropical Rainforests**

#### **Self-check 1 - Epping Forest Nutrient Cycle**

Your diagram should include most of these labels:

- ✓ Biomass
  - ✓ Litter
  - ✓ Soil
  - ✓ Leaf fall
  - ✓ Decomposition
  - ✓ Nutrient uptake by roots
  - ✓ Weathering
  - ✓ Leaching
  - ✓ Rainfall
  - ✓ Sunlight (optional)
- 

#### **Stretch**

Deciduous trees lose their leaves each autumn, creating a layer of leaf litter on the forest floor. Fungi and bacteria quickly decompose this organic matter, releasing nutrients back into the soil. Tree roots absorb these nutrients, allowing plants to grow. This means nutrients move quickly between the litter, soil and biomass, creating a rapid nutrient cycle.

#### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Leaf litter
  - ☐ Decomposers
  - ☐ Nutrient uptake
  - ☐ Biomass
  - ☐ Rapid nutrient cycle
-

## **Self-check 2 - Retrieval Questions**

Your questions should cover:

- ✓ Producers
- ✓ Consumers
- ✓ Decomposers
- ✓ Food chains
- ✓ Food webs
- ✓ Nutrient cycling

### **Model answers**

#### **Producer**

Organisms that make their own food using photosynthesis.

#### **Consumer**

Organisms that eat plants or animals.

#### **Decomposer**

Organisms such as fungi and bacteria that break down dead material.

#### **Food chain**

A single feeding relationship showing energy transfer.

#### **Food web**

Several interconnected food chains.

#### **Nutrient cycling**

The movement of nutrients between biomass, litter and soil.

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### **Stretch**

A change to one component can affect the whole ecosystem because all living and non-living parts of an ecosystem are interconnected. For example, if the number of producers decreases, there is less food available for herbivores. This leads to populations of consumers decreasing because there is less food available. Therefore, the food web becomes unbalanced and the whole ecosystem is affected.

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### **Self-check 3 - Malaysia Deforestation Flashcards**

A good set should include:

- ✓ Commercial farming (palm oil)
  - ✓ Logging
  - ✓ Road building
  - ✓ Mineral extraction
  - ✓ Energy development (Bakun Dam)
  - ✓ Population growth and settlement
- 

### **Stretch**

Commercial palm oil farming has had the greatest impact on deforestation in Malaysia. For example, Malaysia is the world's second-largest producer of palm oil, and since the 1970s, vast areas of rainforest have been cleared to create oil palm plantations. I think this is the greatest cause because it has cleared huge areas of rainforest to make space for plantations. This leads to habitats being destroyed, biodiversity decreasing, and less carbon dioxide being absorbed by trees. Therefore, climate change is made worse and many endangered species, such as orangutans and Malayan tigers, are threatened with extinction.

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
-

## **Week Beginning 27 July**

### **Tropical Rainforests & Hot Deserts**

#### **Self-check 1 - Impacts of Deforestation**

Your mind map should include:

##### **Environmental**

- ✓ Habitat loss
  - ✓ Biodiversity loss
  - ✓ Climate change
  - ✓ Soil erosion
- 

##### **Economic**

- ✓ Jobs created
  - ✓ Palm oil exports
  - ✓ Tourism affected
- 

##### **Social**

- ✓ Indigenous communities displaced
  - ✓ Water pollution
  - ✓ Conflict over land
- 

##### **Stretch**

Deforestation increases climate change because fewer trees are available to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, and burning or clearing forests releases stored carbon into the air. This leads to higher concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which trap more heat. Therefore, the enhanced greenhouse effect causes global temperatures to rise, contributing to climate change.

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## **Self-check 2 - Thar Desert Opportunities**

Your retrieval should include:

- ✓ Farming
  - ✓ Tourism
  - ✓ Solar energy
  - ✓ Wind energy
  - ✓ Mineral extraction
  - ✓ Employment
- 

### **Stretch**

Tourism creates a multiplier effect in the Thar Desert because tourists spend money on camel safaris, desert festivals such as the Jaisalmer Desert Festival, hotels, restaurants and local handicrafts. This leads to local businesses earning more money, which they then spend on local goods and services, creating additional jobs in farming, transport, construction and retail. Therefore, more people have secure incomes, the local economy grows, and the Thar Desert experiences greater economic development and an improved quality of life.

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Tourist spending
  - ☐ Local businesses
  - ☐ More jobs
  - ☐ Higher incomes
  - ☐ Economic development
-



### **Self-check 3 - Challenges of Development**

Your flashcards should include:

- ✓ Extreme temperatures
  - ✓ Water shortages
  - ✓ Inaccessibility
  - ✓ Poor transport
  - ✓ Low rainfall
- 

### **Stretch**

Water supply is the greatest challenge facing development in the Thar Desert. For example, the Thar Desert receives only 120–240 mm of rainfall each year, and high temperatures increase evaporation, making water scarce. I think this is the greatest challenge because every economic activity, including farming, mining, tourism and energy production, depends on a reliable supply of water. This leads to lower crop yields, reduced industrial activity and fewer opportunities for economic development. Therefore, development is slowed, jobs are limited and it is more difficult for people to improve their quality of life.

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
-

## **Week Beginning 3 August**

### **Rivers**

#### **Self-check 1 - High Force Waterfall**

Your diagram should include:

- ✓ Hard rock
  - ✓ Soft rock
  - ✓ Hydraulic action
  - ✓ Abrasion
  - ✓ Undercut
  - ✓ Overhang
  - ✓ Plunge pool
  - ✓ Gorge
- 

#### **Stretch**

First, a river flows over a layer of hard rock lying on top of softer rock. Next, hydraulic action and abrasion erode the softer rock more quickly than the hard rock, creating an undercut beneath the harder rock and a deep plunge pool at the base of the waterfall. Then, the hard rock is left unsupported, forming an overhang which eventually collapses into the plunge pool. Finally, repeated erosion of the softer rock and collapse of the hard rock cause the waterfall to retreat upstream, leaving behind a steep-sided gorge.

#### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Hard rock
  - ☐ Soft rock
  - ☐ Hydraulic action
  - ☐ Abrasion
  - ☐ Undercut
  - ☐ Gorge
-

## Self-check 2 - River Tees Landforms

Your retrieval questions should include:

- ✓ High Force
  - ✓ Gorge
  - ✓ Yarm Meander
  - ✓ Floodplain
  - ✓ Levees
  - ✓ Tees Estuary
- 

### Stretch

First, in the upper course of the river, the river has a steep gradient and most of its energy is used for vertical erosion. Processes such as hydraulic action and abrasion cut down into the river bed, creating a narrow, steep-sided V-shaped valley. Next, the river follows the path of least resistance and winds around areas of harder, more resistant rock instead of eroding straight through them. Then, the ridges of resistant rock are left projecting into the valley as the river continues to erode around them. Finally, these alternating ridges become known as interlocking spurs, creating the winding course typical of the river's upper course.

First, in the middle course of the river, lateral erosion by hydraulic action and abrasion erodes the outside bend of a meander, forming a river cliff, while deposition on the inside bend creates a slip-off slope. Next, continued erosion on the outer bends makes the neck of the meander progressively narrower. Then, during a period of high discharge or flooding, the river cuts through the narrow neck, taking a shorter and straighter course. Finally, deposition seals off the ends of the old meander because the water in the abandoned channel has much less energy. This leaves an isolated, horseshoe-shaped ox-bow lake, which may eventually fill with sediment.

First, the River Tees reaches its lower course where the gradient becomes very gentle and the river begins to lose energy. Next, as the river flows into the North Sea, its velocity decreases significantly because it enters a much larger body of water. Then, the river can no longer carry its fine sediment, such as sand, silt and clay, so this material is deposited at the river mouth. Finally, continued deposition over thousands of years builds up extensive mudflats, sandbanks and salt marshes, forming the Tees Estuary. These depositional landforms provide important habitats for wildlife, including migratory birds and seals at Seal Sands Nature Reserve.

### What a good answer includes

- ☐ Interlocking spurs formed by **erosion**
  - ☐ Meanders formed by **erosion and deposition**
  - ☐ Ox-bow lake formed by **erosion then deposition**
  - ☐ Tees Estuary formed by **deposition**
  - ☐ Named erosion processes (hydraulic action and abrasion)
  - ☐ Uses geographical vocabulary such as **vertical erosion, lateral erosion, deposition, slip-off slope, neck, estuary.**
- 

### Self-check 3 - Banbury Flood Scheme

Flashcards should include:

- ✓ Earth embankment
  - ✓ Flood storage area
  - ✓ Flow control structures
  - ✓ Pumping station
  - ✓ Biodiversity Action Plan
  - ✓ £18.5 million cost
- 

### Stretch

Both hard and soft engineering were used because Banbury had suffered repeated flooding, particularly in 1998, when over 150 homes and businesses were flooded, causing around £12.5 million of damage. This led to the construction of hard engineering features, such as the 2.9 km earth embankment and 3 million m<sup>3</sup> flood storage area, to reduce flood risk and protect over 440 homes and key infrastructure. Soft engineering measures, including the Biodiversity Action Plan, were also introduced to create new habitats and work with natural processes to store floodwater. Therefore, the scheme reduced future flood risk, protected people and property, and improved the local environment.

### What a good answer includes

- ☐ Case study evidence
- ☐ Key geographical vocabulary

☐ Clear explanation

☐ Accurate facts

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## **Week Beginning 10 August**

### **Urban Issues & Challenges**

#### **Self-check 1 - Rio Fact File**

A good fact file should contain:

✓ Brazil

✓ Atlantic Coast

✓ Population over 12.5 million

✓ Former capital

✓ Major port

✓ Major tourist destination

✓ Economic importance

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#### **Stretch**

Rio has grown rapidly because many people have moved from rural areas to the city in search of better-paid jobs, healthcare and education, while a high birth rate has also increased the population through natural increase. This leads to more people needing homes, jobs and services, causing the city to expand rapidly and increasing the number of people living in favelas. Therefore, Rio has become a megacity with a population of over 12.5 million, but rapid urban growth has created challenges such as housing shortages, traffic congestion and pressure on public services.

#### **What a good answer includes**

☐ Case study evidence

☐ Key geographical vocabulary

☐ Clear explanation

☐ Accurate facts

## **Self-check 2 - Opportunities & Challenges**

Your questions should include:

### **Opportunities**

- ✓ Jobs
- ✓ Healthcare
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Tourism

### **Challenges**

- ✓ Crime
  - ✓ Housing
  - ✓ Water
  - ✓ Sanitation
  - ✓ Pollution
  - ✓ Traffic
- 

### **Stretch**

Poor sanitation has the greatest impact on people living in favelas. For example, around 35% of Rio's sewage is discharged into open sewers, and over 200 tonnes of untreated sewage enters Guanabara Bay every day. I think this is the greatest challenge because poor sanitation exposes people to polluted water and increases the spread of diseases such as cholera and dysentery. This leads to poor health, missed education and work, and a lower quality of life for many residents. Therefore, poverty continues as people are less able to access education and employment, making it difficult to improve their living conditions

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
-

### **Self-check 3 - Favela Bairro**

Flashcards should include:

- ✓ Better housing
  - ✓ Water supply
  - ✓ Sewage
  - ✓ Roads
  - ✓ Health centres
  - ✓ Schools
  - ✓ Community policing
  - ✓ Land ownership
- 

### **Stretch**

The Favela Bairro Project improved quality of life because it invested US\$1 billion to upgrade 73 favelas, providing better housing, piped water, drainage, sanitation, wider roads, schools and health centres while allowing residents to remain in their communities. I think the project improved quality of life because it gave residents better housing and access to essential services without relocating them. This leads to improved health, greater safety, easier access for emergency services and better opportunities for education and employment. Therefore, residents experienced a much higher quality of life and the favelas became better integrated into the city.

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
-

## **Week Beginning 17 August**

### **Urban Change & Changing Economic World**

#### **Self-check 1 - Manchester Comparison**

Your table should include:

| <b>Opportunities</b>                     | <b>Challenges</b>  |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Employment                               | Deprivation        |
| Recreation                               | Housing inequality |
| Cultural diversity                       | Waste disposal     |
| Urban greening                           | Urban sprawl       |
| Integrated transport Health inequalities |                    |

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#### **Stretch**

Migration has influenced the character of Manchester because people from across the UK and around the world have moved to the city to study, work and live. Manchester is now home to people speaking over 200 languages and has diverse communities such as Chinatown and the Curry Mile. I think migration has changed Manchester because people from across the UK and around the world have brought different cultures, skills and businesses to the city. This leads to new restaurants, festivals, employment opportunities and a skilled workforce. Therefore, Manchester has become a vibrant multicultural city that attracts investment, tourism and further migration.

#### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
-



## **Self-check 2 - Freiburg**

Your flashcards should include:

- ✓ Solar energy
  - ✓ Green roofs
  - ✓ Recycling
  - ✓ Tram network
  - ✓ Cycling
  - ✓ Sustainable transport
  - ✓ Water conservation
  - ✓ Green spaces
- 

### **Stretch**

Freiburg's integrated transport system has been the most successful because it encourages people to use trams, buses, cycling and walking instead of travelling by car. Around 70% of residents live within 500 metres of a tram stop, and the city has over 400 km of cycle paths. I think this is the most successful strategy because it encourages people to use public transport, cycling and walking instead of travelling by car. This leads to fewer traffic jams, lower air pollution and reduced carbon emissions. Therefore, Freiburg has become a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable city with a higher quality of life.

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
-

### Self-check 3 - Jamaica

Your flow diagram should include:

Tourists



Money spent



Hotels employ local people



Local businesses sell goods



Farmers supply hotels



Higher incomes



Higher tax revenue



Improved services



Reduced development gap

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### Stretch

Tourism creates a multiplier effect because money spent by tourists on hotels, restaurants and attractions is used to buy goods and services from local businesses. This led to more jobs being created in farming, transport, construction and retail, while local businesses earn more income. For example, the Sandals Farmers Programme helped local farmers supply hotels with fresh produce. **I think tourism creates economic growth because** money spent by tourists is reinvested into local businesses, which then buy goods and services from other local suppliers. **This leads to** more jobs being created in farming, transport, construction and retail, while local incomes increase. **Therefore,** the economy grows, tax revenues increase and Jamaica is better able to reduce the development gap.

### **What a good answer includes**

- ☐ Case study evidence
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
  - ☐ Clear explanation
  - ☐ Accurate facts
- 

### **Summer Challenge**

#### **Knowledge Organiser Self-Check**

Each knowledge organiser should contain:

- ☐ Correct location
  - ☐ Three key facts
  - ☐ Three statistics
  - ☐ One developed exam-style explanation
  - ☐ Neat layout
  - ☐ Clear headings
  - ☐ Key geographical vocabulary
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**End of Booklet**

**Summer Support Reflection**

**Which topics do I still need to revise?**

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**Which case studies am I most confident with?**

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**My confidence before Year 11**

| Topic               | ★ 1                      | ★ 2                      | ★ 3                      | ★ 4                      | ★ 5                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ecosystems          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tropical Rainforest | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hot Deserts         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rivers              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Urban Issues        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Manchester          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Freiburg            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Jamaica             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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